APPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

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YOLUNTARY CORNENPONDENCY, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of, the world; if used, all be intered paids for. Over Four on Cornenpondent are Particularly Enguerated to Brall All Lerve was

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terments remembed overy day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWNERY THEATRE, Bowory.-Rapparille-Whitise

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Tex OLD SCHOOL MEBLO'S- LOVE CHAPE-UNE FETE A CONSTANTING

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chamber street. - David Cor-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street,-Butcher'

PITCAIRN'S ISCAND. WALLACK'S THEARTE Broadway.-Two Can Play at That G. ME -Soldier's Daughter-High Life Be-low Stairs.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowe ry. - The Toonles - Jack Smetard - Somebody Else.

AMERICAN MUSSUM.—Afternoon-Very Suspicious-ONE THOUSAND MILLINERS WANTED. Evening-THE Last NAIL. TABERNACLE.-MR. DEMPSTER'S BALLAD ENGER

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopian WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

OIR CES, ST BOWERY .- EQUESTRIAN ENTER PAIRMENTS.

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 23, 1852.

Matis for Europs. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The Cunard steamship Canada, Captain Shannon, will leave Boston at noon to-morrow, for Halifax and Liverpool The European mails will close in this city at one and three e'clock this afternoon. The New York Wherly Herald will be published at half past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six-

The News ire m Cuba-The Reception of the Crescent City-The Stave Trade.

We are still at peace with Spain. Purser Smith continues to be an "obnexious individual." The Crement City is safe in New York harbor. These three facts are perbaps as farcical as they are importent. They are farcical, because of the repeated threats of the Cuban authorities not to allow the Crescent City to land her mails; and important, because the same authorities did not fire into and sink that steamer, which many thought they would do. We are to have another scene, however, and then we suppose the affair will be settled. Crescent City is to return to Havana, and if Mr. Smith is on board she is not to be allowed to enter that port. After that, vil. But, in connection with the news from Cuba by

the Crescent City, there is an interesting piece of intelligence that may be worth mentioning, and which may turn out to be important. It is stated that there were three English war steamers at Havana, "awaiting the result of the Crescent City affair:" but we are informed that they were there for an entirely different purpose. We learn that orders have lately been received in this country for Admiral Seymour, commanding the British North American fleet, directing him to encircle Cuba with men-of war, to put a stop to the slave trade; and the three war steamers were at Havana on that mission. We give a clue to this movement in another art of this morning's paper, where the report of a meeting, held in Glasgow, relative to the slave trade treaties, will be found, together with as article from an English paper intimating the determination of that government to insist upon the fulfilment of those treaties with Spain. The meeting was held two months ago, but we did not then consider the proceedings of so much importance as they have since assumed by these movements.

The slave trade, so far as Brazil is concerned, is remidly dying out, by the exertions of that government; but with Cuba it is as rapidly increasing. We should not therefore be surprised to have the above statement fully confirmed. What will be the pelicy of our government in this event ? Will the people of this country believe that the movement of England is wholly to suppress the traffic in slaves ? What will the fillibusteros do ?

The Sews.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, after a funny debate, awarded the contract for the Ninth avenue railroad to Messrs. Kipp & Brown; they also adopted the ordinance agreeing to pay Russ & Read, for the Russ pavement, one-third on the cost of laying it down, providing the third to be paid by the city does not exceed two dollars and seventeen cents per square vard. Well, we shall have good pavement and plenty of railroads by and bye. There are laid down in our streets, under contract, and partially acted upon in the Common Council.

the Harlem Railroad, to Twenty-seventh street. Sixth Avenue Railroad, to Forty-fourth street. Eighth Avenue Railroad, to Forty-eighth street. Second Avenue Railroad, to Harlem. Breadway Railroad, to Harlem. Ninth Avenue Railroad to Harlem

Rudson River Railroad to Albany.

In the Board of Assistant Aldermen, the Broadway railroad question is suspended until the first session of next month. Assistant Alderman Barker, in that Board, last evening, when and where the reports were expected to be taken up, made an ob jection to the legality of the meeting, as they had on the previous occasion, adjourned for a longer period than they were legally authorized to do. Consequently, after the reference of a few petitions, they rose for the term.

But little information can be derived from the election returns from Massachusetts, except that here has again been no choice for Representatives to the State Legislature in at least one half the dis tricts. Thus far, the whigs have a majority o about twelve on joint ballot-two in the House and ten in the Senate-but should the districts to be heard from return coalitionists, as anticipated, the latter faction will have the ascendancy, and be enabled to elect their Governor. As the hunker democrats will hold the balance of power, of course Horace Mann's chances of becoming Governor are knocked in the head.

From Washington we learn, among other interceting items, that the Senate committee on revenue frauds have been busily engaged, during the recess, in presecuting their investigations in different At lantic cities, and that in consequence of the volumirous amount of information obtained, they will only be able to make a temporary report at the coming session, and ask for permission to sit again It is hoped that they find their labor and its equivalent agreeable.

The majority of Mr. Maxwell, the democratic can didate for Congress in Florida, is twenty-two over Mr Cabell, the present whig incumbent.

The contest for the office of State Treasurer is still upon the tapis, and the people of Naw York continue without a proper officer to take charge of shelr funds. It will be recollected that the Supreme Court some months ago decided that Mr. Welch was the duly elected Treasurer of this State, thetanding which declaration Mr. Cook, the

form or Treasurer, persisted in retaining possession of the office and papers Mr. W. thereupon applied to Judge Watson for a judgment of ouster; but the latter functionary, after calmiy deliberating for many weeks, has arrived at the consusion that he has no right to interfere in the matter, and thus Mr Cook manages to hold on to the treasuryship, despite a majority of voters, judges, &c. The case will now be carried to the Court of Appeals What next?

The boilers of the steamer Princeton, it is re ported, have been condemned, consequently she cannot proceed on the Japan expedition.

By telegraph we have the melancholy information that six persons have lost their lives by are within the last three days. A Mr Dougherty and his mo ther were burned to death in their own dwelling at Waymart, Pa , last Saturday night. Early yes terday morning, the jail at Worcester, Mass , tool fire, and before the prisoners could be all got out, four insane persons were smothered to death The public mind is frequently shocked by the announcement that some poor maniac's life has been destroy ed by fire Is there no way of effectually guarding against these lamentable casualties-especially in public institutions?

Accounts of several destructive fires in different cities will be found under the telegraphic head Among them is a report that seventy five thousand dollars worth of property was consumed at Cincinnati, on Sunday.

The bark E H. Chapin, which arrived at Baltimore yesterday, reports that the American whaling brig Gem was lately chased for six hours, in the vicinity of lat 19, lon 62, by a Spanish vossel, supposed to be a pirate Would it not be as well to have a few more paval vessels stationed in that region?

Some fifteen or twenty Germans amused them selves by getting up a promiseuous fight in Troy on Sunday afternoon, and the consequence was that five or six of the party were severely injured.

Two resurrectionists were caught at work in the Catholic grave yard, near Troy, on Sunday night. They had already dug up one body, and were endeavoring to secure another. They were lodged in pri-

Joseph Shuster and J. H. Viner have been arrest ed at Philadelphia on a charge of having, in connection with a hers, committed forgeries on different banks to somewhere near the amount of twelve thousand dollars, within the last two and a half years Judging from the large number of arrests recently made. Philadelphia must be swarming with forgers and counterfeiters. Let our citizens be on the look out for those among them who may have found our sister city too bot for them.

The inhabitants of Holmes county, Miss , have almost unanimously decided to subscribe two hundred thousand dollars to the Mississippi Central Rail road This exhibition of enterprise and prosperity is a good omen for the holders of the repudiated bonds of that State.

It will be perceived from our City Trade Report that from the starcity of vessels, freights were again higher for Liverpool, yesterday. 9d. per bushel was paid for wheat, 3s. 6d. for rosin, and 3-8 a 7-16d for cotton. At the close, 10d. was demanded for wheat and 3s. a 3s 6d. for flour. These rates caused breadstuffs to rule rather heavier than at the close of last week, and that in the face of the expected interruption to canal navigation. They, also, checked transactions in naval stores. Mess pork experienced an advance of 50 to 75c. per barrel yester day. Beef and lard were likewise active. Coffee was firmer, and sugars comparatively quiet.

Among our lecture reports this morning, we give a brief sketch of that delivered by Mr. Thackeray, being the second of his course, on the "Humorou Writers of Queen Anne's Reign." Some of our cotemporaries seem to think that the publication of there, or any other lectures, against the consent of the person delivering them, is an illegal interference with his rights of property; but such is not the law in this country. The question has been tried and decided against that view, the courts holding that any such discourse, after having been spoke, cease to be exclusive property, and may be published without the consent of the lecturer. We do not, however, see any great temptation to lead us to disregard Mr Thackeray's request that a literal report should not be given.

Mrs. Oakes Smith delivered a lecture yesterday

evening, in Hope Chapel, the title of which was Woman Considered as Inferior to Man."

The Board of Supervisors adjourned last night to meet upon the first Monday in December. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the endow ment of an asylum for juvenile delinquents was voted. A similar amount has been raised by private subscription for the same purpose. The corner stone of the asylum will be laid on Randall's Island to day. The steamboat Ravenswood leaves from Peck slip.

In another column our readers will find a full report of the New York Bible Society, which held its anniversary meeting last night.

The report of the City Inspector shows that two hundred and eighty two persons died within the week ended last Saturday. This makes a reduction of twenty deaths, when we compare the gross amount with the aggregate number for the week ended upon the 13th instant. During last week fourteen per sors died of apoplexy, forty-two of consumption, and twenty-six from fevers of various classes. The cold weather, which seems to have been very faral to patients laboring under consumption and inflammation of the lungs, has acted beneficially in checking the progress of cholera infantum, as there are only four cases of death from that disease reported One hundred and sixty children under ten years of age died in the week, and fourteen persons were between seventy and one hundred years. The health of the city is very good.

The steemship Hermann, with four days' later European news is about due at this port. The Cunard steamer America may also be expected to arrive at Halifax to-day, with one week's later

advices. See the inside pages for the late news brough from Havana by the steamship Crescent City, to gether with an account of her reception at tha port ; also, some very interesting intelligence rela ive to the Slave Trade of Cuba; Translations from the Bayana papers, concerning the Critical Condi tion of Mexico; Affairs in South America; Genera Shields' Address to the Irish Delegation at Provi dence : Description of the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America : Dedication of the Albany Cathedral; Incidents connected with the late Mr Webster; Report of the Almshouse Governors; Pro

ceedings in various Courts; Commercial Review, &c. A NEW SERIES OF LECTURES .- We are gratified to notice that our lecture season is to be enriched with a brilliant course, under the suspices of the New York Historical Society, to commence at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday, the 2d of Decem ber, and to be continued weekly until the close Among the eminent lecturers who have promised their services to this Society, the names of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, Mr. Bancroft, the historian, Rev. Mr. Hawkes, Mr. Charles O'Conor, and Hon. John A. Dix, of New York, and Hon. Pierre Soulé, of Louisiana, are sufficient guarantees of the excellence of the series. Tickets for admission to the course of ten lectures, and to the forty-eighth anniversary address, to be delivered by the Hon. Rufus Choate, are fixed at ten dollars, the proceeds to be devoted to the fund of the fire proof building to be erected by the Society.

ILLINOIS DELEGATION TO CONGRESS .- Returns sufficien tave been received from each Congressional District of Illinois, to warrant us in giving the following, as the successful candidates to represent the State in the Thirty third Corgress. Whige in Stalie :-

Die.
1...E. B. Wahbarn.
2...John Wentworth.
3...J. C. Nerien.
4...James Engs.
...W. A Richardson.

... James G. Allen ... Wittism H. Birsell ... Wiltin Allen.

The New Administration-Domestic Policy

of den. Plerce. The general rolley of the new adminis may be conside red as pretty distinctly fereshadowed in the resolutions of the Baltimore platform. The multitud nous details, however, both in regard to our dome die and foreign affairs, for the next four years, afferd a wide and interesting feld for speculation A.ad here, in several of its more prominent aspects, we propose briefly to consider the probable home policy which will be pursued by Gen. Pierce.

The duties of the home administration of the government consist of two great divisions : first, the distribution of "the loaves and fishes;" and, secondly, the system of legislative measures pursue in Congress. In both branches, but especially in regard to the division of the spoils, there is much anxiety and some alarm; and there will be a vast amount of rivalry, contention, wrangling, vexation and disappointment.

There are from twenty to twenty five thousand offices, of all kinds, under the control of the President, ranging from two and three hundred dollars year to eight or ten thousand, that are considered worth having Applications will doubtless be made as soon as wanted for every one of these; and for those which range from a thousand a year and upwards, the pressure may be estimated with certainty in the exact ratio of the hungriness of the unterrified democracy. After an absolute fast, or an almost total exclusion even from the droppings of the treasury table, nothing but a terrific rush can be expected when the table is replenished and the half-famished outsiders are invited to walk in and take their seats according to their tickets. Some bitter enemy of John Randolph, on one occasion, summed up his personal appearance in the following pointed and graphic couplet :-

"The fierd is lean, and long, and lank, And moves upon a spindle shank"—

which is pretty much at this time, from their hard fast, the physical condition of the invincible democracy, never se completely invincible as with empty stomachs and an abundance of provisions in the enemy's camp. And this state of things justifies no other presumption than this: that when the camp is captured, the provender will be appropriated without remorse, and as fast as possible

There will be a change among the office holders prompt beginning, and a steady continuance, until the whigs, particularly those appointed under the no-party administration of Gen. Taylor, and by his successor, Mr Fillmore, are weeded out, as clean as pockle from a field of barley. Coming in as Gen. l'aylor did, under the most solemn and religious pledges against prescription, he still found it utterly impossible to resist the sturdy old maxim of rotation. He stood against the door in vain; the pressure of the outsiders was too strong for him, they overwhelmed him, they carried him along; and the dcomed "loco focos" then in office, were scented out, and turned adrift, to the extent of whole buttalions at a single haul Such having been the practice of an administration elected to " proscribe proscription," what else than a "clean sweep" is to be expected of General Pierce, elected with special reference to a new division of the public plunder, from Alpha to Omega-from the Collector of the port of New York to the Deputy Postmaster at Kalamazoo. In fast, nothing but a very extensive change is expected by either the insor the outs, and were Gen. Pierce never so well disposed to be lenient and merciful, he would be inevitably overruled by the outside pressure of his expectant partizans. There must be a very extensive change among the office holders-there is no help for itnone in the world.

From various reliable sources of information, it

also appears that the office seekers are taking time by the forelock, and that, day after day, in letters and personal pilgrimages to Concord, they are laying their claims, their services, and their necessities before the President elect, in number and variety almost incredible But we also understand that these unseasonable applications are at least too early by three months, in view of any favorable attention which they may be expected to receive. There is, in act, such a thing as overdoing the old proverb, "that he early bird catches the worm ;" and a mission or a missive in search of an office to Concord now, is less likely to be answered at all, than an application at Washington on the first of April next, or any fine day thereafter. We presume, in a word, that Gen Pierce will have nothing to say, and nothing to do, with his minor appointments, until at least he and his cabinet are each and all formally established in their official quarters at the seat of government, and that then the claims of every applicantwill be canvassed with scrutiny, so as to guard, as far as possible, in the outset, against the appoint

ment of unworthy men. The appointment policy of Gen. Pierce will un questionably, we should suppose, be directed-first, to the selection of competent and honest men secondly, to the strengthening of the democratic party, and the restoration of harmony among the various sections and factions of the party through. out the Union; and, thirdly, to the selection of in dividuals according to their political claims and capabilities. But, whatever may be the system of appointment, the democrats are hungry, and the whigs, who have been filling themselves upon the fat things of the treasury for four years, more or less, must walk the plank, and the fatter and sleeker they are the sooner they will be compelled to abdicate Thus much for the office-holders, and office seekers and the division of the spoils They must be divided, and all that the public can ask is that they shall be disbursed with at least one eye to the security of the treasury, while the other is kept wide a wake for the good of the party.

In regard to the democratic legislative measures of the new administration, the democratic platform is far more explicit than in respect to the highly important matter of the spoils of fifty millions a year. We have every reason to believe that Gen Pierce, from every consideration of inclination, principle and duty, will adhere to the party platform. We may then very safely predict that the tariff of 1846, which has worked so well, will be permitted to remain substantially as it is unless the progressive doctrines of free trade should imperiously demand some mitigation of those duties which operate more to the protection of a few monopolies than the replenishment of the treasury. We may take it for granted that there will be no extravagant appropriations made for rivers and harbors, as the antecedents of Gen. Pierce all have a decided leading to a rigid construction of the constitution upon those things The sub treasury will of course remain untouched, the living law of the land. The Compromise measures will be enforced, including particularly the Fugitive Slave law. This was the most prominent issue, and the most important, of the late election. We may expect, too, the adoption of some general system of reduction and graduation of the prices of the public lands, unless the Senate this winter should pass the bills already passed by the House, one for the grant of some 65,000,000 or acres, and their distribution among the several States, and one for the grant of the entire public domain to actual settlers in small farms. In the event of the passage of this last bill Gen. Pierce will be saved all further trouble in regard to the public lands; and they will also cease to be an object for railroad, canal, plank road, and other stockjobbing operations in the valley of the Mississippi We must wait, upon the land question, the action of the Secate upon the aforesaid important bills, and especially the Free Farm bill, before anything can be even conjectured in relation to the policy of the new administration upon the land question.

To sum up-we apprehend that the appointment policy of Gen. Pierce will be the policy of providing or his own party household to the exclusion of the whice. "The man that does not provide for his own honschold is worse than an infidel" But we conclude that the work will not begin, beyond the cabinet and the diplomatic corps, till after the fourth of March next. We suppose, that in reference to the measures of the domestic policy of Gen Pierce, hey will be plain and simple as the Baltimore plat-

form, which simply covers the great principles of retrenchment, reduction and free trade. We also ven ture the prediction, that a paramount object of Gen. Pierce, in all the measures of his administration, in all the meass, and in all the men, he will provide, or faithfully endeavor to provide, against Galphinism or Gardinerism.

The foreign policy of the new administration overs a broader, more complex and comprehensive field of inquiry, and is of the very highest importence, in relation not only to the progress and prosperity of our own country, but to the peace of the whole civilized world In this view, on an early occasion we shall take it up for a brief but deliberate

MR THACKERAY AND DEAN SWIFT .- Mr. Thackeray, of London Punch, and author of "A Book on Snobs," and some other works, in his first lea ture in this country has proved himself as great a literary suob as any described in his book. This writer has been vastly overrated on both sides of the Atlantic. Here, since his advent, he has been outrageously puffed by the press, and like Dickens he will probably be courted and fawned upon by all the snobs of every circle. In return, when he arrives in his own country, he will, we suppose, as the author of "American Netes" did before him, lampoon the character and institutions of the American people, who afforded him their hospitality. He is now "a chiel amang them takin' notes, an' faith he'll prent 'em " That his descriptions of the men and manners and politics of our country are not likely to be of a friendly or kindly nature, seems evident enough from the fact of his virulent whole sale actack on the character of the illustrious Dean Swift, which reminds one of a living donkey kicking at a dead lion, or a dwarf making an onslaught upon a sleeping giant. We are not of those who hold that the dead are

exempt from criticism. Swift himself repudiated the Latin maxim : de mortuis nil nisi bonum-" of the dead let nothing be said but what is good"which the witty Dean rendered. "When secundeals die let all bemean 'em " But we hold that " the departed spiri's of the mighty dead," who cannot defend themselves, are entitled to fair play, if not to the most charitable construction that can be put upon their acts. If the dark side of the picture is I resented, the bright side ought also to be put forward as prominently. If consure is dealt out with an unsparing hand, credit ought to be given for what is good, and noble, and brave. Mr. Thackeray seems to possess the faculty of discovering and exeggerating faults and small vices only, and to be blind to the great virtues of humanity. In Dean Swift's life and character he can discern nothing good. If this be English prejudice, because Dean Swift was born and educated in Ireland, and recommended the Irish people to burn everything that came from England except the coal, it is unworthy of the enlightened liberality of the present day, and far from creditable in a man who comes forward to administer instruction to the public in a course of lectures in this great and free country. He would have acted a wiser part if he had altered a lecture originally composed for English audiences, and adapted it to the large and comprehensive spirit of the people of the United States, who entertain no prejudice against a man in consequence of the place of his birth, and who cherish a more friendly feeling to the Irish than to any other people in the world. To guard against the imputation of national prejudice, Mr. Thackeray pretends that Dean Swift was net an Irishman, but an Englishman all throughthat his character was too bad for an Irishman. The inference involved in this blunder is certainly not very complimentary to Mr. Thackeray's own country, the argument being that Dean Swift was a great secoundrel, and therefore could not be a Celt, but must be a Saxon. It is true that Dean Swift was the son of English parents; but then he was born and brought up in Ireland, and, like the Geraldines, he became "more Irish than the Irish themselves. As well might Mr. Thackeray say that Andrew Jackson was not an American.

The lecturer has assailed the public, private, and literary character of Swift, and he has taken all his materials from the enemies of the Dean of St. Patrick's, whose overshadowing genius created envy in contemporary writers, and whose stinging satire and fearless exposure of political corruption stirred up swarms of hornets on every side.

Mr. Thackerny has shown himself to be other exceedingly superficial or very uncandid, in this lecture. He describes outrageous acts of Dean Swift, but he forgets to tell the audience that they are the result of insanity-the mighty intellect of that master spirit having given was sequence of the loss of his Stella. In relation to Swift's connection with that lady, Mr. Thackeray is equally at fault. He says that the Dean treated her and Vanessa as no women in the same relation had been ever treated before. Either Mr. Thackeray did not take the necessary pains to inform himself, or being informed he suppressed the fact, that Swift, after his private marriage with Stella, (Miss Johnson,) had discovered that she was his half sister, both being the natural children of Sir William Temple. He was careful that in all his interviews with Stella a third party should be present. He was deeply devoted to her, but he would not cohabit with her on account of their consanguinity, and the discovery of this relationship and her subsequent death drove him mad. As for Vanersa, (Miss Van Homrigh.) he never sustained any other relation to her than that of a warm and attached friend, though she had cherished a passion of the strongest kind for him, which, because not gratified, resulted in her premature death, which was

ess his fault than his misfortune. Mr. Thackeray hardly concedes that Swift was a wit or a humorist at all. The reason probably is, that the gentleman himself wants to build up his own fame for wit upon the ruins of the reputation of the author of the Drapier's Letters. But Swift's renown will endure, and his writings will be read. both in Great Britain and in this country, while such ephemeral writers as this critic shall be consigned to eternal oblivion. It is rather too late in the day, and especially for such a shallow litterateur as Thackeray, to disturb the ashes of Jonathan Swift, or to throw filth upon the monument of his fame.

Mr. Thackeray will not admit that Swift was a patriot; and he says the propositions in the Drapier's Letters were absurd. Since the days of Demosthenes. never was any man so successful as a political writer, and never did any political writings produce such effects as his. His "Conduct of the Allies," published in 1712, ten days before the Parliament assembled, is a remarkable example. "The purpose," says Dr. Johnson, "was to persuade the nation to peace, and never had any writer more success. The people who had been amused with bonfires and triumphal processions, and looked with idolatry on the General and his friends, who, as they thought, had made England the arbiter of nations, were confounded between shame and rage, when they tound that mines had been exhausted. and millions destroyed to secure the Dutch, or aggrandize the emperor, without any advantage to ourselves; that we had been bribing our neighbors to fight their own quarrel; and that amongst our enemies we might number our allies. That is now no longer doubted, of which the nation was then first informed that the war was unnecessarily protracted to fill the pockets of Marlborough." Eleven thousand copies of this "wonder working pamphlet" were sold from November to January, at a time when the English were not a nation of readers. The effect was decisive and complete. Equally potent were his Drapter's Letters. One Wood, of Wolverhampton, had, by a bribe to the Dutchess of Kendal, obtained a patent authorizing him to coin £180,000, in balfpence and farthings, in the kingdom of Ireland, in which there was at the time an embarassing scarcity of copper coin, which Wood made still scarcer by purchasing up all he could get hold of The new coin was debased to an enormous degree, and Swift wrote letters against it, under the signature of "Drapier" The nation was alarmed, and the coin was universally refused. The govern-

ment prosecuted the printer, and the Lord Lieute-

nant issued a proclamation offering £300 for the discovery of the author of the fourth letter. But his secret was known only to his own butler, who faithfully kept it Bu: the public well knew who their benefactor was "He was honored," says his biographer, Dr Johnson, "he was honored by the populace as the champion, patron, and instructor of Ireland, and gained such power as, considered both in its extent and duration, scarcely any man has ever enjoyed without greater wealth or higher station The Drapier was a sign, the Drapler was a health, and which way scever the eye or the ear was turned, some tokens were found of the nation's gratitude to the Drapier. The benefit was indeed great; he had rescued Ireland from a very oppresrive and predatory invasion." Yet Mr Thackeray tells us he had no patriotism, and that his Drapier's Letters were absurd. The immortal Grattan, on the day of Irish independence, paid him a tribute in a beautiful apostrophe, in which he exclaimed-"Oh, spirit of Swift, thou hast prevailed " Dean Swift had some faults, and his life

was marked by singular occentricities; but he was a great spirit, and his virtues, by their surpassing brightness, cast his failings into the shade The author of the "Swiftiana," who writes by no means as favorably of Swift as some other biographers says of him-"In short, he lived an honor to the human kind, and died, as he had lived in his latter years, a sad monument of the infirmities incident to it; and a melancholy, mortifying memento of the pride of parts. His death eclipsed the gayety of his native country, and impoverished the seanty stock of public virtue" Dr. Delsay, who is quoted by Dr Johnson as one who knew him long and well, after describing his "invincible patriotism," his charities, and his " singular, peculiar, and moet variegated vein of wit," winds up in the following appropriate terms-" All this considered, the character of his life will appear like that of his writings; they will both bear to be considered as the sun, in which the brightness will hide the blemishes; sun, in which the brightness will hide the blemishes; and whenever petulan: ignorance, pride, malignity, or envy interposes to cloud or sully his fame, I take upon me to pronounce that the celipse will not last lorg. To conclude, no man ever deserved better of any country than Saift did of his—a steady, persevering, inflexible friend; a wise, a watchful, and a faithful counsellor, under many severe trials and bitter persecutions, to the manifest hazard both of his liberty and fortune. He lived a blessing, he died a benefactor, and his name will ever live an honor to Ireland." Thackerny's lecture has not the merit of being even a decent carricature of Dean Swift. of being even a decent carricature of Dean Swift. But enough of Thackeray

City Intelligence.

The Weather —We had a continuance of keen frest at daybreak yesterday morning. The fields in the rural districts were silvered over and the morning was very cold. There was a heavy, lowering sky, threatening a stow steam. The thermometer at the Heaath building, ranged, at noon, at 41 degrees; at 3 o'clock P. M., at 41 degrees. A heavy mist settled down upon the rivers, and over the greater part of the city, as the evening closed in. This descended in a thick, foggy rain, at six o'clock, and the atmosphere continued camp to a late hour. The night was disagreeable and rainy.

ble and rainy

The Chrischet City and Purser Shift —A rumor was
prevalent yesterday afternoon, to the effect that a number of gentlemen were exerting themselves to convens a
meeting of merchants at the Exchange, in order to consider the after of the Crescent City, and endeavor to persuade Mr Law to remove Mr Smith from that vessel.
Upon inquiry we found that no such meeting was held,
nor any specific solion taken to call it. We believe the
subject was mentioned upon 'Change as one worthy of
consideration.

St. Tammany Society —At a meeting of the society.

consideration.

Br. Tanmany Scourty — At a meeting of the society, held at the Wigwam on Saturday night last, a committee, consisting of Sachem Purdy, Sachem Dunlap, and Brother John Wheeler, were appointed to wait upon Gen. Pierce on his arrival in this city, and invite him to visit the Wigwam "partake of the refreshing waters, smoke the calmut of peace, and sit around the council fires."

The calmut of peace, and sit around the council fires."

Drowned Body Fourn—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoem, at Washington Point, foot of 180th street upon the body of an unknown man, which was found in the water last Friday. John Dalton sworn—Resides at Fort Washington Station; between one and two o'clock Friday last saw something floating in the water; got a boat and went towards it; found the decayed man; I do not know him; I think he answers the description of a man who was lost off the steamer Mohega, two weeks since. This testimony was corroborated by that of J. A. Harrington. Verdict: drowning under circumstances unknown. The deceased appeared about twenty-five years of age five feet eight inches high had black hair and a goattee. He was dressed with a red faunel undershirt, and a blue cotton one over it, a mixed prajacket, figured vest, satinet pan's, and heavy boots, with nails in the soles.

INQUEST UPON JAMES BROWN .- Coroner Ives held an Inquest upon James Brown.—Coroner Ives held an inquest yesterday, at Bellevue Hopital upon the body of James Brown, who was killed, Saturday last, by failing through the hatchway of a workshop, at No. 121 Twenty first street, as reported in our paper of yesterday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Charles Brown, that deceased was a coach trimmer, and worked in the wagon building shop at the above number. Saturday the men were engaged in hauling up a wagon body, deceased assisting, and it was considered he got overpowered, and fell to the first floor. In a short time he recovered, and shell to the first floor. In a short time he recovered, and sell to the first floor. In a short time he his bed at six o'clock in the evening Verdict: death from injuries received by falling through the hatchway. Mr. Brown was a native of England, and sixty years old.

The Case of Ms. Brown—Accipiers in James Street.

The Case of Ms. Brown—Accupent in James Street.

—At a late hour last night. Mr. Brown, who jumped from his bedroom window. Sunday morning, under an apprehension of robbers, lay in a hopeless state in the City Hespital in coassquence of the injuries he then received. William Blair, one of the men piaced under arrest as implicated in the matter was discharged from custody vesterday. FIREMEN.- Ergine company No 18 mustered in full

force yesterday, and accompanied by a brass band, marched to Sickles' manufactory. No. 5 Lafayette place, where they received the new fire engine ordered for them by the Corporation. Support Dearm.—A man, named James Ryder, was found dead on Sunday at No. 165 Sheriff street, by the police of the Eleventh ward. The Coroner was notified.

Personal Intelligence. Personal Intelligence.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan—Judge Ames, San Diego, California; Don Pellegrini, Mexico; Hon B. E. Green, Washington; Hon. W. C. Dawson, Georgia; Hon. H. C. Stoughton, Vermon; Dr. Beersford, Hartford; Chas. M. Bancker, Phila; W. Woolcott, Udica; James E. Evans, Pennsylvania; Gilbert Kennedy, Ohio; Chas. Ccoper Maine; D. Woodrudi, New Jersey; Captain E. Mars ham. British army; Dr. A. Chastant, New Orleans; Juo T. Dispy, Richmond, Va; H. Beymonn, Connecticut; J. A. Machado, Huvana; R. E. Edwards, Cincinnation of the Cook, Hilbools

At the Howard—Allston Wilson, T. C. Hill, Philadelphia; O. N. Russell, Pottsville; L. Johnson, Baltimore; Chas. E. Perry, Newyort; H. Brackett, Boston; Lemuel Pomeroy, Copake, New York; Thos. Adams, Honnellsville; J. E. Dunbar, Bridgeport; Edwin Stearns, Halifax, At the American—D, Burgses, S. K. Spaulding, Boston; J. M. Tyson Alabama; Dr. Alcock, Washington; A. B. Tayler, Britimore; D. J. Bowman, Toronto; T. Eaten, U. S. Navy; N. H. Chadwick, Philadelphia; J. W. Byant, Florida.

At the Astor—D, Barclay, G. A. Mundruff, Pittsford;

Florica.

At the Astor-D. Barclay, G. A. Mundreff, Pittsford;
S. R. Spaulding, A. J. Roberts, Aug. Flarg. Boston; T.
Sharpe, Richmond; Hon. A. Brady, Rochester; J. Jef
fey, Cincinnat; W. Harper, Washington; A. S. Ingersell Buffalo; Dr. Crary, Kentucky; E. H. Baker, Beston.

ton.

His Excellency, Thomas H. Seymour, Governor of Connecticut, arrived in town yesterday, and occupies apartments at the Union Piace Hotel.

Gen. Shield of Illinofs, and Governor Bright of Indiana, left the Union Place Hotel yesterday for Washing-

ana, left the Union Flace Hotel yesterday for Washington
The Goveror elect will occupy the mansion now occupied by Gov. Hunt, at Albany, from the first of January next, until some time in the ensuing summer.
The following gentlemen have arrived at Washington:
Hon D. A. Bocker, of New York; Captain Du Pont, U. S. N.; Major Merchant, U. S. A.; Captain Merchant, U. S. A.; Com Ferry, communicing East India Squadron; Captain Sands, U. S. N.; Hen Edward Stanley, of N. C. Cei De Rusey, U. S. N.; Hen Edward Stanley, of N. C. Cei De Rusey, U. S. A.; Hon Reverdy Johnson, of Md; Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Conn.; Phillip Greaty, Esq. of Boston; A. S. De Peyster, Esq. of New York; Hon. Richard Broadhead and family, of Pennsylvania.

Richard Broadhead and family, of Pennsylvania.

Police Intelligence.

Stabling With a Knife.—The police of the Seventeenth ward arrested on Sunday night, a man named Thomas Oakwell ons charge of stabling James Dugan, reliding at No. 180 Eleventh street, in the body with a case huife, indicting a dangerous wound under the right shoulder. The wife of Dugan came to her husband's aid, and was also severely wounded by the assailant, who inflicted a deep cut on her arm. It seems that the accused was a boarder in the house of Dugan, and coming home in a state of intoxication, a quarrel consued, and Dugan endeavored to turn Oakwell out of the house, and in the attempts fight ensued, and Pugan was stabled as above described. Officers White and Byelse arrested Oakwell, and conveyed him before Justice Wood, who committed him to prison to answer the charge of an assault with intent to kill.

Rictors Conduct — Yesterday afternoon the Eigh-

the charge of an assault with intent to kill.

Riotous Conduct — Yesterday afternoon the Eighteenth ward police were called to quell a riot at the corner of Twenty-first street, and First avenue, between some firemen and a large number of boys and mun, who were throwing brick and stones in all directions. It seems that the origin of the tumult was at an alarm of fire. As fire company No. 30, were on their way to the fire, they were assaulted by a number of boys, and on their return, the boys were joined by a number of men, and a general fight ensued between them. The police hurried to the spot, and took into custody two men, named Patrick McCue and John Riley, who were both conveyed before Justice Stuart, the evidence taken against them and the court held them each to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer the charge.

Stealing Moncy.—A black fellow named Thomas Moore.

answer the charge.

Stealing Money.—A black fellow named Thomas Moore, was a rested on faturday night, by officer Bigley of the Fifth ward charged with stealing bank bills and gold coin, valued in all at \$50, from another colored man named Sidney McFarland. On searching the prisoner, the officer could not find any of the stolen money but a \$5 bill was produced by Josephine Givina, who said she got it from Moore. This bill was identified by McFarland as a peritin of the stolen money. The accured was committed by Justice Orberne for trial

Yesterdey evening the auniversary of the New Bible Scolety was held in he Broadway Tabernacie Previous to the opening of the proceedings "as oboir; which were in attendance sung an anthem The Chairman Thomas Bond, Feq. then announded that the meeting was called to celebrate he tweaty minth anniversary of the scelety, and that be ore the regular prowould be opened the Hey. Mr. Wasson pravers. of which the following is a copy :-TREASURER'S REPORT. By Carh-Collection at antiversary, and after Individual dosations

The prayers having been concluded the Chairman called upon W. S. Smith to read the Treasurer's report.

Meeting of the New York Bible So

Sales looks by agents
Sales at depository From Prestyrerism Churches
Bible Society in Associate Pressysterian Churche,
comer of Grand and Mercer streets.

Writer street,
University place
Element street Sping street
Allen street
Seven's street.
Fitteen's street. Central
Bleecker street ander's
Third Associate
First Reformed
Brick
Thirteenth street
Rusgers street 21 23 425 00 72 00 238 60 From Episcopal Churches. From Episcopal Churches.
Individual denations.
From Congregational Churches.
Church of the Furitans
Broadway Tabetnacle.
From Dutch Reformed Churches.
North Dutch.
Broeme street.
Washington square.
Market street.
Ninth street.
Lafayotte place.
Fifth avenue.
Fiftheth street.

From Methadist Churches.

Fiftieth street.

Second street.

Eighteenth street
Dunne street
Orchard street
Greue street.

Westry street
Vestry street
Willet street
Seventh street
Muchon street
Twenty seventh street
Twenty seventh street
Forty third street
Forty third street
Twenty seventh street
Forty third street
Forty third street
Fiftieth Total.....\$39,685 65 To cash, for use of tabernacle for anniversary and anniversary sermon with inci-dental expones.

Do. Expenses at Depository.

Do Sa'aries of agents and incidental ex-

2.874 33

Do. American Bible Society, for Bibles and Testaments.

Do Same—Donations Total...... \$39,635 63-After the report had been read, the Chairman called on Mr. H G. De Ferrest, the Foreign Corresponding Secretary, to read the report showing the general operations of the society for the past year.

Mr DE FORREST prefaced the report, by expressing his

pleasure and regret-pleasure at seeing how much had been done and regret that so much yet remained to be done, and that the society could not proceed in a more done, and that the society could not proceed in a more rapid ratio than it had hitherto done. The society was emulating the spirit of the good Samaritaa, in pouring the batsam of truth into ignorance. The beneats that had accrued displayed in a strong light how much might be done by a more general distribution of the Scriptures. The society had been unremtting in its exertions, for many, many wards of this city had been tended by the agents; and Mr. Watson extended his successful work nearly up to the Hasriem river, and circulated the book of books. 5715 only applied for the books half refused to receive it, and many have not been left a Sible, for the very excellent reason that they could not read; 16.414 biblies altogether have been distributed, at a cost of \$2.249. Of families whited in the Sixteenth ward, there were 10.442 and 503 in the First ward, and two-thirds of these have been supplied. The most miserable have not been overlooked and the most leathsome tenements have been visited, in order that the blessed volume might impart consolation and knowledge. The precious book has even been distributed in bar rooms, gamblinghouses, and the volume has been presented to the most abandoned. Mr. Watson's report contained many characteristic and pleasing sketches of the manner in which the Hely Hook has deen received by different people. Sible, curculated years ago are preserved religiously by their preserved and bear marks of having been carefully perused. In April last, a Bible, which was printed as long ago as 1755, was found in a German family. Amongstmany Koman Catholies there is still a strong indisposition to receive the Bible; but prejudice has in many instances yielded to the exhortations of the distributors. Ignerance and misconaption are the principal obstacles to the circuistion of the Bible; but prejudice has in many instances specified, and the volumes have been thus distributed. Various engine, hese, and ladder companies have also been supplied, and few have rejected the offers of the distributors. rapid ratio than it had hitherto done. The society was rious engine, hese, and ladder companies have assigned supplied, and few have rejected the offers of the distributors. The schools have received 2.64 volumes, and the teachers. In many instances, have zealously co operated. M. Godda, tee, amorg the French residents, has been active in the work of distribution has been comparatively successful. In order to show the benefits that are rendered to foreigners by the society, he might state that every foreign family, and Roman Catholic in particular, has been visited and numbers of Bibles have been distributed, among crews of vessels even as well as emigrants, thus directly reaching a most needy class, and sending the hely work to all parts of the world, which it might not otherwise reach. The marine agent declared that thus directly reaching a most needy class, and sending the hely work to all parts of the world, which it might not otherwise reach. The marine agent declared that instead of meeting with ridicule, as formerly, there is quire an opposite feeling manifested amongst sailors. Evan in Portuguese vessels, the sailors have eagerly purchased Bibles by the dezen, in order to carry them to their friends. Amongst the emigrants that have departed hence for Australia, 600 volumes have been distributed, and of the vessels going to San Juan, the captains have manifested an eagerness to purchase volumes for distribution there. Thus numbers of the bible have found theirway to the remotest parts; and in South American vessels, many volumes have been astens by the passengers, thus nanifesting the anxiety of many to possess the work of God. The Japan excedition, about to sail on a mission of peace, has not been neglected; nor has the Swedish brig of war that lately visited our port. In the various hospitals and asylums, the poor invalids have received the volume as a source of consolation. The whole number of volumes throughout the past year that have passed through the society's hands has been 132,339. The gratuitous circulation of the past year exceeds any previous one by 10,000 volumes. The finances of the society, therefore, demand attentive and earnest consideration, and especially when it is considered that the Bibles are sold at 25 cents a copy, and 6½ cents for the Testament. The finances must be increased, in order that the operations may be increased. Let the finances correspond with the efforts proposed, and then those efforts can be successfully carried on. In conclusion, the cummittee invoked the blessing of 90 on all belonging to the society.

the society.

After the choir had sung another anthem, the chairman called on

The Rev. Dr. Tyrac, who said he felt exceedingly pleased at the opportunity afforded him of taking part in the proceedings of the evening and he then went on to show the necessity that the Protestant community lay under of disseminating by every means, the Word of God, and, like Isase, dig the wells of Abram which the Phillistines had filled up. After giving a very lucid description of the benighted condition of the European peoples, he wound up a fine percention by giving practical illustrations of the benefits that would accrue to mankind by the circulation of the Bib e. He then concluded by expressing his regret at being obliged to depart, and peld a handsome compliment to the Rev. Dr. Murray, whom ho was scrry he could not hear that evening.

The Chairman next introduced the Rev. Mr. Haven, who went into the whole question of Science ex. Scripture, and argued at great length to prove that science was daily corroborating instead of contradicting Holy Writ. He contended, then, that with the knowledge of the Bible being the book of God every Christian was beholden to spread it as far as possible, and he hoped the meeting would practically display the interest they took in religion by subscribing liberally to the funds of the present sectety.

The Chairman then intimated that the collection would be made, and enter-of line details to show the amount necessary for each individual to subscribe in order to become life members of the New York and the Amarican Bible Societies.

While the collection was being made, the choir sung another anthem.

The Chairman then introduced the society.

After the choir had sung another anthem, the chair-

While Societies

While the collection was being made, the choir sung another anthem.

The Charman then introduced

The Rev. Dr. Munnay, who entered into a great many particulars to show the various errors on which the Church of Rome was founded, and the degradation under which all of that persuasion labored, except in America, where the spirit of Protestantism had a beneficial influence. In connection with the subject, he mentioned a great many incidents he had personally winessed in Europe and from that picture of degradation he contended that the circulation of the Bible was a positive necesity and would impart a biessing.

The Charman rose to announce that the public proceedings would terminate after the singing of the doxology and the benefiction

The society then resolved itself into a committee, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Henry K. Ball

Vice President—Henry Ide, E. M. Kingsley, J. W. Rumsey, D. J. Staward, J. W. Underhill, and J. F. Williams.

Convenending Secretary—William Allen Builer.

Corresponding Scoretary—William Allen Butler. Recording Scoretary—F E Butler. Treasurer—James M Fuller.

DELICATION OF THE WADSWORTH MONUMENT— This ceremony will take place to day, at Sudbury, Mass, where the remains of Captern Samuel Wadsworth and his associates, who fell in an Indian conflict at the common ment of King Philip's war, are said to be in a state of preservation. Governor Boutwell will deliver the address